agreement, got into financial difficulties, and, instead of paying a tribute to the English people, appealed to Par-lament for pecuniary aid. Serious alterations in the Charter were the consequence of this step. The Com-pany's affairs falling to improve, notwithstanding their new condition, and the English nation having simultane-ously lost their colonies in North-America, the necessity only lost their colonies in North-America, the necessity of elsewhere regaining some great Colonial Empire became more and more universally felt. The illustrious Fox thought the opportune moment had arrived, in 1783, for bringing forward his famous India bill, which proposed to abolish the Courts of Directors and Proprietors, and to vest the whole Indian government in the hands of seven Commissioners appointed by Parliament. By the personal influence of the imbecile King over the House of Lords, the bill of Mr. Fox was defeated, and made the instrument of breaking down the the then Comade the instrument of breaking down the the then Co-alition Government of Fox and Lord North, and of placing the famous Pitt at the head of the Government. Pitt carried in 1784 a bill through both Houses, which directed the establishment of the Board of Control consisting of six members of the Privy Council, who were "to "check, superintend and control all acts, operations and "concerns which in any wise related to the civil and mil-"itary Government, or revenues of the territories and "possessions of the East India Company." On this

\*\*possessions of the East India Company.\*\* On this head, Mill, the historian, says:

\*\*In passing that law two objects were pursued. To avoid the imputation of what was represented as the heinous object of Mr. For a bill, it was necessary that the principal part of the power should appears to remain in the hand of the Directors. For ministerial advantage it was necessary that it should in reality be all taken away. Mr. Pitts bill professed to differ from that of his rival, chiefly in tais very point, that while the one destroyed the power of the Directors, the other left it almost entire. Under the act of Mr. For the powers of the ministers would have been away. For the other self it almost entire. Under the act of Mr.
For the powers of the ministers would have been avowedly held. Under the act of Mr. Pitt they were held in
secret and by fraud. The bill of For transferred the
power of the Company to Commissioners appointed by
Parliament. The bill of Mr. Pitt transferred them to
Commissioners appointed by the King."

The years of 1783 and 1774 were thus the first, and

till now the only years, for the India question to become a ministerial one. The bill of Mr. Pitt having been carried, the charter of the East India Company was re-newed, and the Indian question set aside for twenty years. But in 1813 the Anti-Jacobin war, and in 1833 the newly introduced Reform Bill superseded all other

Political questions.

This, then, is the first reason of the India question's baving failed to become a great political question, since and before 1784; that before that time the East India Company had first to conquer existence and importance; that after that time the Oligarchy absorbed all of its power which it could assume without incurring responsibility; and that afterwards the English people in general were at the very epochs of the renewal of the charter, in 1813 and at 1833, absorbed by other questions of overbearing

We will now take a different view. The East India We will now take a different view. The Last than Company commenced by attempting merely to establish factories for their agents, and places of deposit for their goods. In order to protect them they erected several forts. Although they had, even as early as 16:29, conceived the establishment of a dominion in India, and of making territorial revenue one of their sources of emolument, yet, down to 1744, they had acquired but a few unimportant districts around Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. The war which subsequently broke out in the Caroatic had the effect of rendering them after various treaslies sixtual sovereigns of that part of India. Much Carnatic had the effect of rendering them after various struggles, virtual sovereigns of that part of India. Much more considerable results arose from the war in Bengal and the victories of Clives. These results were the real occupation of Bengal, Baber, and Orissa. At the end of the Eighteenth Century, and in the first years of the present one, there supervened the wars with Tippo-Saib, and in consequence of them a great advance of power, and an immense extension of the subsidiary system. In the second decennium of the Nineteenth Century the first convenient frontier, that of India within the desert, had at length been conquered. It was not the desert, had at length been conquered. It was not till then that the British Empire in the East reached those parts of Asia, which had been, at all times, the seat of every great central power in India. But the most vulnerable point of the Empire, from which it had been overrun as often as old conquerors were expelled by new ones, the barriers of the Western frontier, were not in the hands of the British. During the period from 1838 to 1849, in the Sikh and Afghan wars, British roll subjected to definitive possession the ethnographical. desert, had at length been conquered. It was not 1838 to 1849, in the Sikh and Afghan wars, British rule subjected to definitive possession the ethnographical, political, and military frontiers of the East Indian Continent, by the compulsory annexation of the Punjaub and of Scinde. These were possessions indispensable to repulse any invading force issuing from Central Asia, and indispensable against Russia advancing to the frontiers of Persia. During this last decennium there have been added to the British Indian territory 167,000 square miles, with a population of 8,572,630 souls. As to the interior, all the native States now became surrounded by British possessions, subjected to British suzeraineté under various forms, and cut off from the sea-coast, with the sole exception of Guzerat and Scinde. As to its exterior, India was now finished. It is only since 1849, that the one great Anglo-Indian Empire has ex-

Thus the British Government has been fighting, under the Company's name, for two centuries, till at last the natural limits of India were reached. We understand now, why during all this time all parties in England have connived in silence, even those which had resolved to be-come the loudest with their hypocritical peace-cant, after the arrondisement of the one Indian Empire should have been completed. Firstly, of course, they had to get it, in order to subject it afterward to their sharp philanthrophy. From this view we understand the altered position of the Indian question in the present year, 1853, compared with all former periods of Charter re-

Again, let us take a different view. We shall still better understand the peculiar crists in Indian legislation, on reviewing the course of British commercial inter-course with India through its different phases.

At the commencement of the East-India Company's operations, under the reign of Elizabeth, the Company operations, under the reign of Engageth, the Company was permitted for the purpose of profitably carrying on its trade with India, to export an annual value of £30,000 in silver, gold, and foreign coin. This was an infraction against all the prejudices of the age, and Thomas Mus was forced to lay down in "A Discourse on "Trade from England to the East Indies," "Trade from England to the East Indies, the foundation of the "mercantile system," admitting that the precious metals were the only real wealth a country could possess, but contending at the same time that their expertation might be safely allowed, provided the balance of payments was in favor of the exporting nation. In this sense, he contended that the commodities imported from East India were chiefly reexported to other countries, from which a much greater quantity of bullion was obtained than had been required to pay for them in India. In the same spirit, Sir Joshua Child wrote "A Treatise wherein it is demonstrated that the "East India Trade is the most national Trade of all "Trades." By-and-by the partisans of the East India Company grew more audacious, and it may be noticed as a curiosity, in this strange Indian history, that the Indian monopolists were the first preschers of free trade in England.

trade in England.

Parliamentary intervention, with regard to the East India Company, was again claimed, not by the commercial, but by the industrial class, at the latter end of the 17th century, and during the greater part of the 18th, when the importation of East Indian cotton and slik, when the importation of East Indian cotton and slik, when the importation of East Indian cotton and slike stuffs was declared to ruin the poor British manufacturers, an opinion put forward in "John Pollexfeu: England and India inconsistent in their Manufactures: London, 1892", a title strangely verified a century and a half "1697," a title strangely verified a century and a half later, but in a very different sense. Parliament did then interfere. By the Act 11 and 12 William III., cap. 10. it was enacted that the wearing of wrought silks and of printed or dyed calicoes from India, Persia and China should be prohibited, and a penalty of £200 imposed on all persons having or selling the same. Similar laws were enacted under George I. II and III. in consequence of the repeated lamentations of the afterward so "enlightened" British manufacturers. And thus, during the greater part of the 1sth century, Indian manufactures were generally imported into England in order to be sold on the Continent, and to remain excluded

from the English market itself.

Besides this Parliamentary interference with East
India, solicited by the greedy home manufacturer, efforts
were made at every epoch of the renewal of the Charter. by the merchants of London, Liverpool and Bristol, to break down the commercial monopoly of the Company. and to participate in that commerce, estimated to be a true mine of gold. In consequence of these efforts, a provision was made in the Act of 1773 prolonging the mpany's Charter till March 1, 1814, by which British individuals were authorized to export from, and the Company's Indian servants permitted to import into England, almost all sorts of commodities. But this concession was surrounded with conditions annihilating its effects, in respect to the exports to British India by its effects, in respect to the exports to british india by private merchants. In 1813 the Company was unable to further withstand the pressure of general commerce, and except the monopoly of the Chaese trade, the trade to India was opened, under certain conditions, to private At the renewal of the charter in 1833; these last restrictions were at length superseded, the Company forbidden to carry on any trade at all—their com-mercial character destroyed, and their privilege of ex-cluding British subjects from the Indian territories

withdrawn. Meanwhile the East India trade had undergone very serious revolutions, altogether aftering the position of the different class interests in England with regard to it. During the whole course of the 18th century the treasness transported from India to England were gained much less by comparatively insignificant commerce, than Palace at Spienham, was to be raised on June 30. The

Section 1

by the direct exploitation of that country, and by the colossal fortunes there extorted and transmitted to England. After the opening of the trade in 1813 the commerce with India more than trebled in a very short time. But this was not all. The whole character of the time. But this was not all. The whole character of the trade was changed. Till 1813 India had been chiefly an exporting country, while it now become an importing one; and in such a quick progression, that already in 1823 the rate of exchange, which had generally been 2/6 per rupee, sunk down to 2/ per rupee. India, the great workshop of cotton manufacture for the world, since immemorial times, became now inundated with English twists and cotton stuffs. After its own produce had been excluded from England, or only admitt on the most cruel terms. British manufactures were on the meet crue terms, British manufactures were poured into it at a small and merely nominal duty, to the rain of the native cotton fabrics once so celebrated. In 1780 the value of British produce and manufactures amounted only to £386,152, the bullion exported during

the same year to £15.041, the total value of export 0 being £12,648,616, so that the India trade amounted to only 1-32 of the entire foreign trade. In 1850 the total exports to India from Great Britain and Ireland were £8:024,000, of which cotton goods alone amounted to £5,220,000, so that it reached cotton trade. But, the cotton manufacture also employed now 1 of the population of Bettain, and contributed 1-12th of the whole national revenue. After each commercial crisis the East Indian trade grew of more paramount importance for the British cotton manufacturers, and the East India Continent became actually their best market. At the same rate at which the cotton manufacturers became of vital interest for the whole social frame of Great Britain, East India became of vital interest for the British cotton manufacture. of the whole export, and more than t of the foreign of vital interest for the British cotton manufacture.
Till then the interests of the moneyocracy which had
converted India into its landed estates of the oligarchy

converted India into its landed estates of the oligarchy who had conquered it by their armies, and of the mil-ocracy who had inundated it with their fabrics, had nd in hand. But the more the industrial interest became dependent on the Indian market, the more it felt the necessity of creating fresh productive powers in In-dia, after having ruined her native industry. You can-not continue to inundate a country with your manufac-tures, unless you enable it to give you some produce in return. The industrial interest found that their trade declined instead of increasing. For the four years end-ing with 1846, the imports to India from Great Britain ing with 1840, the imports to have how a from the four years ending 1850 they were only 253 millions, while the exports for the former period 274 millions of rupees, and for the inter-period 254 millions. They found out that the power of consuming their goods was contracted in the power of consuming their goods was contracted in India to the lowest possible point, that the consumption of their manufactures by the British West Indies, was of the value of about 14s. per head of the population per annum, by Chili, of 9s. 3d. by Brazil of 6s. 5d. by Cuba, of 6s. 2d. by Peru of 5s. 7d. by Centra'-America of 10d., while it amounted in India only to about 9d. Then came the short cotton crop in the United States, which caused them a loss of £11,000,000 in 1850, and they were exasperated at depending on America, instend of deriving a sufficiency of raw cotton from the East stead of deriving a sufficiency of raw cotton from the East Indies. Besides, they found that in all attempts to apply capital to India they met with impediments and chica-nery on the part of the India authorities. Thus India became the battle-field in the contest of the industrial interest on the one side, and of the moneyocracy and oligarchy on the other. The manufacturers, conscious at their ascendency in England ask now for the annihiof their ascendency in England, ask now for the annihilation of these antagonistic powers in India, for the destruction of the whole ancient fabric of Indian government, and for the final eclipse of the East-India Com-

pany.

And now to the fourth and last point of view, from which the Indian question must be judged. Since 17:4 Indian finances have got more and more deeply into difficulty. There exists now a national debt of 50 million pounds, a continual decrease in the resources of the revenue, and a corresponding increase in the expenditure, dubiansly balanced by the gambling income of the opium tax, now threatened with extinction by the Chinese beginning themselves to cultivate the poncy, and aggraginning themselves to cultivate the poppy, and aggra-vated by the expenses to be anticipated from the sense-less Burmese war. "As the case stands," says Mr. Dicknson, "as it would ruin England to lose her Empire in India, it is stretching our own finances with ruin, to be obliged to keep it.

I have shown thus, how the Indian question has be-

The leave shown thus, now the Indian question has become for the first time since 1783, an English question, and a ministerial question.

The Income Tax bill had passed its third reading in the House of Lords Lord Lyndnurst asked Lord Aberdeen if he had any objection to lay a copy of Count Nesselrode's namifesto before the House a state paper which he despect to be most illustical and insulting. Lord Aberdeen n anifesto before the House, a state paper which he declared to be most illogical and insulting. Lord Aberdeen replied that it was not in his power to produce the document at present, but he hoped to be able to do so in a few days. The Marquis of Westminster presented a petition from the inhabitants of Northwich, praying for the admission of sait free of duty from India. Earl Granville admitted the objectionable nature of the tax, but did not think it could be entirely abolished without substituting for it some other impost. On Tuesday evening, 28th, the Royal assent was given to the Income Tax bill, which has consequently become law. Long debates continued on the subect of the Government of India.

On the order book of the House of Commons is an order by Mr. French, "to call the attention of Her Majesty's

On the order book of the House of Commons is an order by Mr. French, "to call the attention of Her Majesty's "Government to a statement reported to have been made "by the noble Lord, the Secretary for the Colonies" that "successive law officers of the Crownhad given their opin"ion that the State of South Carolina was justified in imprisoning, as they now do, colored seamen, subjects of
"Her Majesty" and to inquire whether, in their fure re"lations with that State, Her Majesty's Government are prepared to admit the legality of the proceedings

"prepared to admit the regardy of the proceedings.

We hear very little of the Turkish affair this week. Public feeling is much quieter on the subject, but anxiety still
exists among the merchants. The mouthly steamer for
Constantinople took out less than half an average cargo,
and rates of insurance on vessels bound to the Danube or
other places likely to be hazardous in the event of war,

other places likely to be hazardous in the event of war, have acvanced, and the tendency is still upward.

The King and Queen of Hanever and the Prince and Princess of Frussia were in London. The Prince of Wales had the measles, and Queen Victoris was keeping close, in fear of spreading infection among the juvenile aristocracy. The youngest Prince was christened on 28 h, in the chapel of Buckingham Palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The child's name is Leopold George Duncan albert.

A new election is going on for the Parliamentsry repraentation of Liverpool. The canadatas as yet in the field are, Charles Turner, laberal, and F. B. Horsfall and Hon.

H. T. Liddell, both Conservatives. Mr. Robertson Gladstone had declined to be placed in nomination in opposition to the Conservative candidates. Mr. Hugh Hornby and Mr. Bramley Moore, both influential citizens, had also declined to the Conservative candidates. Mr. Hugh Hornby and Mr. Bramley Moore, both influential citizens, and also declined to enter on the contest. Sir Heary Bulwer, had been applied to by the Liberals, but refused to stand. Lord Mahan, Mr. Corne all Lewis, and Sir George Clerk were likewise speken ef, but the probability is the Conservatives will walk over the coarse.

Hop, Henry Berkeley, late of British Gulara, is spoken as the new Governor of Jamaica, to succeed Si

ey. Strikes of operatives continue throughout the country. The Kidderminster carpet wavers have strack work for an advance of a penny per yard, which the manufacturers are deternined to resist. At Kingawood collecties, near Bratel, the men have suspended labor. At Blackburn the turn out increases, and there is little doubt that the whole of the mills will be closed. In Manchester, so far, the employers have succeeded in arranging with the bands, who have given notice for an advance. At Stockport the difficulty between employers and operatives continues, but as the latter are beginning to be in distress, a settlement of some kinc must speedify be come to. In Devoustire the sheemakers are on a sir ke and good workmen being scarce, will are long, carry their own terms. A general advance had just taken place on the wages of the Welsh iron-workers.

A charter has been granted to the Australian Steam Nav-

igation Co , via Papama.

The merchants are much disappointed at the non-receipt of any mail from Australia, the steamers having failed to connect at Sugapore. Consequently it is unlikely that any mail will arrive Overland till the moddle or end of July.

of any mail from Australa, the steamer's having intention connect at Sugapore. Consequently it is unlikely that any mail will arrive Overland till the module or end of July.

An accidental fire destroyed, on the 25th, the stock and premises of Mr. George Ross, paterties of American overshoes and India rabber fabrics. No. 107 Hatton Garden, London. A young woman named Curtus, and a man of the name of Stephens, perished in the dames.

The collection of paintings, belonging to the late Mr. Woodburn, was seed at anothen in London daring the week. The pictures were closely of the German, Fleenish and Dutch schools, and brought fair prices. A Marillo, "the Mador na of the Immacriate Conception," was bought for 1,000 guineas by a Mr. Farrell. A good specimen of Georgione, "the Adoration of the Virgin," was purchased for the National Gallery, at 500 guineas.

Look out for iron shillings electropisted. They are very current in England just now, and aimost dely detection.

We notice the following Americans are at the pretty inland watering place of Lamington Sa, Warscholsners Rey, E, N. Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. Favel, Messes S. W. Hitchcock, D. D. Staffer, A. J. Parker, J. L. Taylor, Peter Gaussport; Rey, Jacob Fisher and wife, Philadelphus, Mr. and Mrs. Cox. Mrs. and Miss. Starsham, Albany, Dr. Moore and wife, West.) Mr. Albert Denistown and wife, Mrs. Stock and Faller, Mr. James and wife, Misses Clarke, Boston, and Mrs. Ray and family, F. Prevident Van Buren and son had been visiting Birmingham. Mr. Kemble Sunner, Mrs. Ray and Miss. Ray, "of the United States," were presented to the Queen at the Drawing Room, 13d, by Miss Wilcocks, niece of the American Minister. Mrs. Stowe and party had been visiting Penrhyn slate quaries.

William E, Hudson, a litterateur of Dublin, is dead.

In the North of Scotland the young crops have suffered must be fet want of rain. Hay is very short in most districts, and in some, a failure. Many acres of turnings tailed to spring up and are now under second so wing. Potatoes

cheering, the weather belouiturists could desire.

hight of the transept is 200 feet and the span of the ribs 120 feet. The exhibition was to have been opened on the 1s of May last, but is by no means in so forward a state as that of New York.

Hector Berlion's opera of Benerouste Collini was produced at London June 25, and was very badly damaed. The Agspenene has been before the Courts again, a Mr. W. Walters, who had left, suing for certain property he had put in. The evidence of the plaintiff we subject the part relating to Mr. Prince, the head of the establishment is singular.

he had put in. The evidence of the plaintiff we subjuint the part relating to Mr. Prince, the head of the establishment is singular.

"I became an inhabitant of the Agapemone in 1-48, and I became an inhabitant of the Agapemone in 1-48, and I remained there until the last day of the present year. I saw Mr. Prince most days. He was the head of the establishment, but gave his orders through the mediam of others. I took meals sometimes with him. Mr. Prince never gave orders except in trifling matters. Mr. Thomas was the will of 'My Lord, and said, in giving orders. You shall do so and so.' Mr. Prince was treated in the establishment as superior to man—as the Lord Jesus Christ, holding aimself forth as such; and was called my Lord who died on the cross—the only Lord Jesus Christ, and was treated as such. Orders were given for the Lord, and carrages or horses. Ac. by Mr. Thomas or Mr. Stakey. He was first called beloved, then the head of the establishment, and subsequently 'My Lord'. I constantly saw him, and addressed him as such. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Starkey were next to him in degree. I saw my goods at times in general use, and when I came away I left them behind, and sent a wagon for them; some were hrought, others were left behind. I received lesters on going to the Agapemone, while in treaty. They were written by Mr. Thomas, and have received some since I left one of which says. Why did you go away without 'thanking My Lord for his love to you?' another says. God is going to make all the cottages one Agapemone, I saw Prince the same day. One of the letters I have received some learned away says. We have nothing to do with answering letters which, in great ignorance, you have con-ed a lawer to write.' I had communications with Themas before going to the Agapemone in the name of brother Thomas. I treated with him as agent for the 'beloved'. When I got into the Agapemone in the name of brother Thomas. I treated with him as agent for the 'beloved'. When I got into the Agapemone in the name of brother Thomas. bave camed a lawyer to write. I had communications with Themas before going to the Agapemone in the name of brother Thomas. I treated with him as agent for the 'beloved.' When I got into the Agapemone. Frince conducted himself as head of the establishment and Mr. Thomas as agent. Frince may times when Thomas gave orders; but Prince was treaten as superior, and Prince appeared at the head of the table when we dired. We always addressed him as head Mr. Starkey sat on one side and Mr. Starkey on the other. Mr. Thomas as a second, and Thomas on every occasion acted as agent. I believe he would not say one word or do an act without the sanction of Mr. Prince. Mr. Prince declared Mr. Thomas was his will, and he had no other will. I received every word of Thomas's a Prince's. When I left they said 'I left as a thief in the night, in one of the letters. I left at twelve o clock at night. I was there five years. I did not make an inventory of my things on going, except linen, and what I took was in use there. Some were lost and others broken. At this stage of the proceedings an agreement was come to by the parties, after several attempts to settle the matter as follows, viz.—Plaintiff agreed to take judgment for the goods contained in his list without costs, and so the case terminated. From what we could ascertain further, it appears there was not the slightest desire on the part of Mr. Prince to detain the goods, but in consequence of their baving been mixed up with other furniture of the establishment (which is most extensive.) a difficulty arose as to the finding what belonged to plaintiff and what did not, and plaintiff did not appear to have anything like a distinct idea of what did belong to him. The case was conducted on both sides with the greatest respect towards each other; and plaintiff still seemed to regard Mr. Prince with extreme reverse.

The Duke and Duchess of Alba have arrived in Paris

The Duke and Duchess of Alba have arrived in Paris from Madrid on a visit to the Empress. The Duchess is siter to Her Majesty.

Respecting the action of France in the Eastern question, all is based on mere hearsay. It was stated in Paris that the France Government intended to reply officially to the Nesselrode Circular, and to request exact information whether Russia meant peace or war; that if for peace, France was ready to lend her cooperation, but under any circumstances all further delay and uncertainty must be avoided. It was even said that such an official note had been actually made out, but on the earnest request of M. Kiseiell it was not forwarded. The Moniter had not advected to the circumstance. Further, it was added that the French Government had instructed its Minister at Vienna to ascertain from the Austrian Cabinet whether it intends to maintain its neutrality, and to explain precisely what is ascertain from the Australa Caudet whether it intends maintain its neutrality, and to explain precisely what is eant by that neutrality. France is suspicious of this pro-cast matter for peace or war, says the Bulletin de Paris, is what is wanted, and this will be the ultimatem of

On June 20 the French Minister at Cassel exchanged with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Electors of Hesse, and the convention concluded on the 7th May last, between France and Electoral Hesse, for the mutual guaran-

tee of works of literature and art.

M. Lemoine, appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France to the Argentine Confederation, has just been charged with a private mission to La

tion, has just been charged with a private mission to La Plata.

The French Clergy are now throwing difficulties in the way of mixed marriages between Protestants and Catholics. Most of the priests refuse to pronounce the nuprial benediction on these unions, unless where a formal engagement is taken to bring up the children in the Romish isith. The Church is no longer contented with the common compromise, according to which boys are scheated in the father's and girls in the mother's belief. The consequence is, that several mixed marriages have lately been celebrated by Protestant Clergy.

The Emperor has undertaken to build, in Paris, three public baths and wash houses, at his own charge. They will cost him over \$40,000.

The dividend of the Bank of France is fixed at 10 france per share for the first haif year of 1=53.

The dividend of the lists of France is need as obtained per share for the first haif year of 1-53.

Accounts from the Southern Department respecting the harvest are very bad, deluges of rain having insudated several districts. From the north and west statements are brighter. The Minister of the Interior has ordered a "herd book" to be kept of the pedigree of cattle of the short horned Durham breed imported into, or reared in France.

France.

The Monitour publishes a despatch from the Governor of The solution phonane's deeparch from the Governor of ageria in which he states that he anticipates he will be ble to finish the campaign in course of a few days, when he army will be employed in the construction of a road for he union of Djudjelly with Sett and Constantina.

When Marshal St. Arasud returned from the south of rance restored to health by the treatment of a homeosishic doctor of Montpelier, he called the attention of the Constanting of the windows of humonathy and a few sides.

experor to the wonders of homeopathy, and so far succeeded in his advocacy of the system, that the provincial octor was sent for to Paris, and the draft of a decree was stually drawn out, creating a Homeopathic Chair in the olege of Physicians in Paris, which was to have been lied by him. It appears, however, that the whole faculty, ith Dr. Dubois at their head, waited upon the E never of declared that they would have admit a homeopathist and declared that they would never admit a homeopathist into their fraternity. In the face of their unanimous threat to resign their rests, the Emperor gave way, and the Mont peller professor has gone back to his country patients.

SPAIN.

It is reported that the crops in Spain are but indifferent, and that the ports either are, or will be, opened for the im-portation of wheat duty free.

GERMANY.

Two failures are reported from Hamburg S. Lohmann & Co, a firm chiefly sugaged in the Swedish trade: listilities a million marcs banco assets small. The suspension is believed to be consequent on the failure of Wrampe & Co., of London reported last week. The other failure is that of Mesers Peitzer, Eissfeldt & Co., brought down by the above firms.

isterial paper states that the King of Prussia has met the recent paper brief concerning mixed prarriages by issuing a royal decree. The Pope having ordained that no Cathelic female shall marry a Protestant who will not swear have his children educated in the faith of the Church of tome, the King decrees that any officer of his army mar rying under a condition so degrading shall be held unwor thy to serve the sovereign of an independent state, and dis missed the Prussian service.

SWITZERLAND.

Vienna advices, June 13, mention that Count Karnicki, Austrian Charge d Affaires in Switzerland, had left Vienna for Berne, and a speedy and pacific settlement of the Swiss question is expected. The Junal newspaper announces that the Austrian camp at Gallarate had need broken up, and the first of the Fiedmontese territory is about to be

on 10th the Bernese began to celebrate the fetes which commemorate the fifth centenary of the accession of their canton to the Federation. All the cantons have one are represented at these festivals, preparations for which had

teen in progress for many months.

The Federal Council had declared officially that it guarantees the Constitution of the Canton of Freibourg.

ITALY.

The session of the Sardinian Chambers was on the point of being closed. This has been the longest session since he establishment of the Representative system in Piedmont. The King and Court intend passing the months of

July and August at its Spetzia.

The appointment of Chevalier Von Burger as Imperial Lieutenant of Lembardy, in room of Count Strasolds, removed to Styria, gives hope that the policy concerning Italy will be modified. M. Burger is regarded as a man of nient views. Respecting the removed lasters tion at Milan, we are

now told it was wholly groundless. "The propogation of "alarming rumors," says The London Times, "forms a "part of revolutionary tactics."

The eighth anniversary of the elevation of the present Pope to the Papal throne, was selebrated at Rome on the 19th. The day was ushered in with salvos of artillary from the Castle of St Angelo and a solemn service was performed in the Sistine Chapel, in the presence of the Pope. Cardinals and other digniferies. After the service, Pope Plus received the congranulations used on the occasion. received the congratulations usual on the occasion.

TURKEY.

Up to June 13th, the Russians had not entered the principalities. The movements of the troops continued in Besarabia, and nearly 100,000 men were stationed along the Meidavian frontier. A Russian force encamped at Skoleo on the 17th, and were expected to reach Jassy on the 18th. The correspondence of The Oct. Destreke Post, professes to have learned that "the Russian Cabinet does not intend to let the troops pass the frontiers, but to keep them on a war footing, and quietly wait for the things to come in Turkey. Although this is doubtless a mere guess, it is pretty much the general opinion—an opinion, however, that may at any moment be upset by the advance of the Russians.

Though the affairs of the East have thus lest none of their interest, and probably will not for some time to come, vet it is certain that the anxiety of the public in France and England has much diminished, and confidence in a pacific settlement of the difficulties begins to be assured. The departure of Baron Bruck, the Austrian Envoy, for Constantinople, where he arrived on the 1sth, tended much to bring about this improved feeling, although the tenor of his instructions is quite unknown. On the one hand it is asserted that the Austrian 'mediation,' is merely that Baros Bruck is instructed to urge on the Porte to yield to the demands of Russia. According to another version Russian desired anative to make the domands had Austrian and the demands of Russia. Up to June 13th, the Russians had not entered the princi asserted that the Austrian "mediation," is merely that Bares Bruck is instructed to urge on the Porte to yield to the
demands of Russia. According to another version Russia
had desired Austria to make that demand, but Anstria had
declined to do so, on the ground that Russia's prefensions
were untenable, and therefore Baron Bruck would be instructed merely to pave the way to a reconciliation. The
assarances alleged to be given by the Austrian Embassy
in Paris, encourage the idea that "mediation," or conciliation of some hind, is actually meant. If these assurances
can be confided in there would remain but little doubt of
a pacific settlement. The Porte will, certainly, teel grateful for the good offices of any power that intervenes in a
trendly manner but it maintains that regard should also
be had for its dignity, and to its innocence of commencing
the quarrel. It will, therefore, accept the good offices of
Austria, although it is suspected to have no great conddence in the disinterestedness of that power. It believes
that recent circumstances have placed Austria under such
obligations to Russia that she cannot, however good her intentions may be, set impartially or independently between
the two. The policy of Austria in the present question
has been of an uncertain and vaciliating character, though
there assents to be little doubt of her willingness to side
with the party that promises to be the stronger.

has been of an uncertain and vacillating character, though there seems to be little doubt of her willingness to side with the party that promises to be the stronger.

The later dispatches are thus given:
"Jasset Jane 17—A special courser from St. Petersburg passed through this town on the 15th inst, on his way to Bucharest and Constantinople. After his departure, the Russian Coursil informed the Prince Ghika that unless the Porte accepted the willimotum the Russian General had orders to cross the Pruth and commence hastilities. He consequently desired the Hospadar to take the necessary measures for the victualing and the general comfort of the army. In the course of the last three days, detachments of Kussian troops have marched into Skultani, near Jassy, in which place a cerps of 40,000 men is to be concentrated.

trated.

St. Peterssenger, (no date)—The occupation of the Danubian Principalities is here considered as very probable, and it would seem that preparations are making (on semiliant sepressurer) for an object of still greater importance, as the whole squadron of the Black Sea has been some for way. Russia appears to mixtrust the attitude asarmed for war. Russia appears to mistrust the attitude as-sumed by Persia ever since the Russian quarrel with the Porte

somed by Persia ever since the Russian quarrel with the Porte.

The city of Smyrna, the second port of the Ottoman Empire, has now been for nearly four years practically in a state of siege. The inhabitants cannot go, as formerly, to spend the hot months of the summer in the neighboring villages, nor can one with safety walk half an hour beyond the walls. The besieging army consists of about a score of elever desperadoes, headed by a certain 'Yani Katurgi, or John the Muleter, a sort of Rob Roy, who levies black mail on the neighboring village, and from the mountain heights watches the movements of the carvan or rich traveler. Muleter John has a well-organized band of spies in the city, and when any wealthy merchant or banker strays somewhat out of bounds he is pounced upon and carried to the hills, where he has to remain ill fed and lodged, and otherwise uncomfortable, until terms of ransom are agreed upon. This accident happened about a year ago to the loutch Vice Consul, who was seized in his own garden, and carried off, nor was be restored to his family until a large sum had been paid as ransom. The Sultan refunded him the money, but others who can less afford to lose their cash have been obliged to raise the ransom on their own resources.

A few days ago a new exploit was recorded of this hold

cash have been obliged to raise the ransom on their own resources.

A few days ago a new exploit was recorded of this bold free-booter. The General Assembly of the Island of Samos sents deputation of three of the principal inhabitants of the island to Constantinople with the annual tribute, amounting to £1,000. The deputation landed on the coast of Asia, and proceeded on the road to Smyrna. When ear the village of Ghiaourkeni five men, armed with double barreled guns, pounced upon them, seized and tied their hands behind them, after which they proceeded to the boat, of which they took possession, having secured the sailors. Toward the classe of the day they discontained with the prisoners, sailed to a desert point of the Island of Samos, and sent one of the deputies to his friends to say that if £1,000 were not paid at a certain place within three days the other prisoners would be put to death. We have not yet heard of the result of the affair, but if the poor Greeks escape without paying ransom they will be the first who have done so. The exploits of Yani katurgis band would make a very interesting addition to the lives of free would make a very interesting addition to the lives of free booters, but the moral of the story is comprised in the fact that for years a small band of robbers can perform, unmo-lested, feats of this kind, and hold the second city of the

PERSIA.

The following extraordinary news comes via Constanti nople: A letter from Erzeroum, dated June 3, n that four calamities had occurred in Persia-inundations and cholera at Teheran, locusts at Ispahan, and a terrible earthquake at Shiraz and Cashan. At the latter place, 12,000 to 15,000 persons were said to have been killed by an earthquake during the night, and the pestilence arose from their unburied corpses. Last accounts from Teheren say the cholera was decreasing. The British had, as a

measure of precaution, moved to the hills.

Constantineple letters, mentioning that the Schah had sent an Envey offering to assist the Porte, say that the Persian army is of considerable strength, comprising twenty regiments of regular infantry, with several of light cavalry, officered and disciplined by Europeans, mostly Italians who took part in the defence of Venice, and since 840 have been in the Persian service. The army owes much of its efficiency to the genius of a young man. Hussein-Khouli, educated at the French Military College of St. Cyr, and now chief aide de camp to the Schah.

THE EAST.

THE EAST.

A telegraphic dispatch in advance of the Overland Mail, reports advices from Calcuta to May 16, Hong Kong May 6, Sydney, April 3, Melbeurne 6, King Georges Sound April 1e There was nothing definite from Rangoon but it was expected that either the treaty with the King of Ava would be signed at once, or that the British would advance on the capital, the Governor General being anxions to bring the war to a close. Trade at Calcuta was langwid. Exchange on London, 3s 1jd.

There was no mail from Shanghat and no intelligence respecting the insurrection in China.

At Canton, a French Commodore had seized two Englishmen, and forethly conveyed them on board of his ship, for walking near a French digital on shore.

Exchange at Hong Kong, 5s per dollar.

No intelligence from hombay, the last steamer from Alexandria having conveyed the mail intended for the present.

present
From Australia, advices were presperous. From Janua-ry 1 to April 6, 200,000 ounces of gold had been shipped Gold, 23, 17s. 6d. per Gunce. At Melbourne, Exchange

CHINA.

The Rebellion and the Secret Associations. A writer in The London Daily News has the following "At the present crisis of affairs in China it may be well

"At the present cross of anairs in China it may be well to call attention to the secret associations, which are the prime movers in the rebellion. John Cainaman has been eminently successful in mystifying the outer barbarians with respect to these societies.

- Then Teh, Tun Ton or Thern Toh, the last term being the most correct, is a Hung, or secret association of the Chinese, and according to their account, is of very great antiquity, indeed some of their account, is of very great antiquity, indeed some of their account, is of very great antiquity, indeed some of their account, is of very great antiquity, indeed some of their account, is of very great antiquity, indeed some of their account, is of very great antiquity, indeed some of their account, so of their mountains are considered in the earliest ages of manking, when we disposed people found it necessary to combine for mutual protections, a since the lid disposed, who like the way. mutual protections similar the ill disposed, who like the widering fartars of the present day, had a very indisting to reption of the difference between worse and finen and whem nothing was too hot or two heavy. Configures the present of the pres constance led Drs. Mine. Morrison, and Medharst to con-shor that the association was identical with that of the Freemasons, and certainly their avoided principles of mu-tual assistance and duty toward their neighbor very closely correspond, but there the resembiance ends. 'Then or 'Tiem, significate Heaven, and 'Tok stand for 'Earth-so that Mr. Tien Tell would be Mr. 'He wood of Earth-The signification of the name is exhibited at length in the motto of the order, which is inscribed on the badges when by its members—'We regulate our conduct in conformity with Heaven and from every region of the carth would by its members— We regulate our conduct in conformity
with Heaven and from every region of the earth we call with fleaven and ir in every region of the earth we call forth happiness. When the present Tartar dynasty obtained possession of the throne of China the following addition was made to the motto—Myrads look forward to the overthrow of the Manchus and the restoration of the Ming. Ming being the name of the old Chinese dynasty now sought to be restored.

now accept to be restored.

The association does not seem to have been noticed by Europeans until Dr. Milne, the Principal of the Chinese College at Malacca, drew up a paper embodying the information be received from his Chinese friends, air of wuon were probably numbers of the association although nutices the information of the association although the contract of the association although the probably numbers of the association although the contract of the contr fully aware of its ultimate objects. This paper was brough, home by the late Dr. Morrison, the great authority in Un-

nese literature, and was published in the first volume of the quarter series of the Transactions of the Asiatic Society in

In China itself great secrecy has been maintained re-In China itself great secrecy has been maintained respecting the association, which has been aided materially by the cunning expedient of changing its name occasionally. Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff was tricked in this manner when the regallar of one of the branches of the association fell into the hands of the British at the taking of Hong Koog, as from the interesting account which he has given in the Transactions of the Asiatic Society for 1846 (p. 384.) he was evidently not aware that the association was the same as that described by Dr Milne, and which he himself must have met with in the Straits of Malacca under the name of flow San and Ghec Hus. In fact, the real name of the Hot Son and Ghee Hus. In fact, the real name of the Society, 'There Teh,' is scarcely ever mentioned even by the initiated among themselves. Mr. Gura afficial's it the

Society, "These Tel. is searcely ever mentioned even by the initiated among themselves. Mr. Gura affical's it the Secret Triad Society, probably a translation of the name by which it is known to the Hong Kong Chinese—a amely. San Ho Heeve, literally three in one society, in aliasion to Heaven, Earth, and Man, the three great principles of the Society, and of which its real name is an alaption.

The great object of the Society, the overthrow of the Tartar dynasty, has never been much of a secret. It was a common topic of conversation at Singapore in 1832. Every individual Chinese in the straits and neighboring countries, indeed (it may pretty safely be said) every individual Chinese out of China, is a member of the Association; and as their intercourse with Europeans is much closer than it is in China, while at the same time, they are further removed from the fountainhead, they are less scrapilous about maintaining secreey, and anybody in their confidence can obtain ample information should be feel desirous of seeking it. The confusion has been as sisted vastiv by the ignorance and prejudice of the European news enterers in China, who seem to take delight in ignoring the labors of the Straits philologists, or they could not have overlooked Dr. Milme's account reterred to above.

The Association dress not seem to have had any prespect.

The Association dress not seem to have had any prospect of immediate success in overthrowing the Tartar dynasty, until the English invasion of China showed the weakness of the Tartars since which time it has been believed by many who have studied the matter carefully, their downfall became certain. The members do not seem to have of tered any active assistance to our troops, except in the instance mentioned by Mr. Guttaff in the paper already alluded to, when they offered to act as tenchles with the "English army in the capture of Hang Choo —but every soldier and sailor employed in that expedition, must have out a tleast, were by no means unfavorable toward their sufterprise. In the Straits their friendly teeling was shown by the rapidity with which the stress for the fleet were collected, which would not have bappened if the immubers of the Association, who construite about nine tenths of the entire population of Singapore, had been otherwise disposed.

of the Association, who construct about nine tenths of the entire population of Singapore, had been otherwise disposed.

A gentleman who has had unusual opportunities of acquiring information, and whose pursuits have especially qualified him for forming a correct opinion upon the subject, writes. As to the ultimate success of the revolution after can be no reasonable doubts even should the European force in China he so unwise as to interfere, which is by no means probable, for European interests are identified with the success of the 'reoels.' The Chinese who charter twenty or thirty European vessels every year to carry timber to the northern parts of China, indeed, nearly every individual who carries on the outside trade, is econnected with the association, and is, therefore, denoly interested in the extension of commerce, which will be "equally advartageous to us and to themselves." Since the above was written the accounts received from China have confirmed the opinion of this gentleman, as regards the interference of the European forces.

The proclamation in favor of Christianity is, most probably, only a ruse on the part of Mr. Hesten and Earth to prevent European interference on behalf of the existing two ernment, but it is by no means improbable that the heads of the Association would like to strengthen their position by introducing Christianity, and so great is their influence that if so inclined, they could probably make the entire population profess the creed ca masse, though they might be restrained from doing so lest an influence should arise that should overcome their own. But Buddhism and all other idolatry, which they evidently connect inseparably with the Tartar dynasty, may be considered almost at an end in China and as there are many men among their leaders who would be considered highly taleated in any country, they may see the necessity of introducing a creed that will take more hold of the feelings of the people than the crude theology of Confucius and their early philosophers. phers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Circular.

Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Circular.

Per stimute.

Livernout, Thesity, Jone 2, 1553.

Corros—Note thatarding that our daily sales are on the average of the humese lately transacted in the staple, the market for the past few days has been vand or snything like animatice, and operations are conducted with the same degree of caution on the part of purchasers that has been the relies feature since political events interfered with the ordinary course of Trans. If it be possible to put a worse construction on the account from the Continent than those litherto expressed, this morning's advices ment the paint, which has influenced a more eager disposition to realize on the part of holders without increasing the sales. Prices of qualities middling and upward, (as which the demand is contined,) are tolerably steady, although its difficult to move any quantity at the quotations of Friday last, the more entirely grades are still skudentify offered an tempting terms, but do not meet with much faver, the better qualities of Surfac coning into active competition with them. Specialized as in a superiors remain posites, or purchase only in limited quantities.

a diare con promise.

Our Grain market has received considerable impetus during the past

Bichardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Liveapoot, 6th Month 20th 103.

Since the 24th much rain has failed in this metable-thood, and that period of the flay crop which is earlied in this metable-thood, and that Testerday there was some specifiatives demand for Viriar and Floria, and a fair smaller of the inter changed hands at 71 for No.

At the service a good extent of bosiness was done in Winar at a device of 12-2 8 70 20, on all good fresh qualities of white and red. There was for an active demand to American Floria principally on speculation, and several lost were well at 34 we will advance on the price of Friday or this day week. I smax Coax was also more course after, and prime white realized 300 examples and prime pelies. See 13 Cars, either in demand or viles, and the are report applies to Carte, either in demand or viles, and the are report applies to Carte, either in demand or viles, and the are report applies to Carte, either in demand or viles, and the first or demand on the price of the pri

CITY ITEMS.

ENTERTAINMENTS, &c., THIS EVENING.

Levia of Lawrensonous, at Gastle Gorden, this evening.
THE ENGRANTERS will be given to-night, at Nible's, by Mad. Thillen and Mr. Hidden.
UNCHE PAT's Cashs, to-night, at the Broadway, by Barney Williams and Wife. Also, "If the Clustom of the Country"
DONSTRETT'S PERFORMING MONKEYS, this evening, at Barnous's. In the Allermons, Ethiopian Sonas, &c., by White's Serensilers.
Wood's MYSTREE-ETHIOPIAN DELINEATION. N. 644 Broadway.
BUCKLEY'S NEW GREENS SERENDERS—Ethiopian Buriesques, &c.

RESERT'S NEW-OBLERANS NERROSERS—Ethiopies Burissques, ac.

NO. 328 Research of the Measistery—No. 556 Bendeau,
new rate Verson and or the Measistery—No. 556 Bendeau,
new rate Verson and Performances afternoon and evening.

Vasionals Reproduced Performances afternoon and evening.

Yesterday was a close, sultry day, hot and dry until

evening, when a slight shower couled the air to an agreea life temperature. The rush for the country was tre

OFFIRE AT CASTLE GARDES -The Opera to begin to. night at Cestie Garden, under the asspices of Madama Senteg, is one of the most commendable ever heard in America, and unsurpassed thus far in the numbers and value of its principal performers. Macames Soutag, Stef. anoni and Bertucca-Maretzek, Sopranos ; Madame Amelia Patti Strakosch, Contralto: Messra Salvi and Vietti, Ten rs. Mysers, Badiall, Beneventano, Rocco, Marini, Rovere Rosi Bassos; and Mr. Maretzek as Conductor, certainly constitute a magnificent company. If opera is ever destined to flourish in mid-summer it will be under such puseant attractions. To-night will be performed Lucia, by Donizetti, with the principal strength of the company, Madame Sontag included. By a reference to the bil

will be seen that a great number of omnibuses will be in attendance at the Garden after the play. The price of admission, one dollar, to such a company

so extemporised, is truly moderate.

The Dog Law is in effect to-day, and all unmuzzled ours are outlawed, with the price of fifty cents upon each one brought alive to the public Pound. A meeting of Issurance Clerks in favor of early closing

will be held on Monday evening, at 6j o'clock, at the Washington Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st. A Mrs. McGinniss, restding at No. 256 East Fourteenth-

st., in this City, on Thursday morning, the 7th inst., gave birth to three steat and healthy beys, all of which, with the mother, the attending physician reports, are doing THE MARTYRS OF THE PRISON SHIPE.-An elogant

monument has been commenced in Trinity Church-yard, to the momory of those American soldiers and citizens who died in the English prison ships in the war of 1812. It will be constructed of carved brown stone, and its hight will be seventy three feet. The base will be sixteen feet square, and be placed at the top of a series of steps twenty four feet square at the bottom. The Trinity Church Corporation appropriated \$7,000 for the construction of this work, which will be in the style of the monumental crosses of England. Its general appearance will conform to the architectural style of the church edifice. The in scription has not yet been determined. It was proposed to have a figure of Washington, in a niche. Now, a cone toph, surmounted by appropriate military emblems, is , alked of. The architects are Wills & Dudley

T SAILING OF THE BALTIC .- The U.S. M. Steamship Bul tic, Capt. Comstock, sailed at noon on Saturday, for Live. pool, with one bundred and seventy five passengers, among whom are the Hon. D V N. Radeliffs of Albany; Prof. whom are the Hon. B v. N. Radeliffa of Albany: Prof. M. Schele de Vine, of the University of Virginia. Ges. R. Halsey, of Detroit. P. Escandon, Secretary of the Menican Legation. Edward de Leon, American Consul General to Egypt. J. H. Hackett, the comedian, and contractor for the Grisi and Mario opera troupe. N. G. Upham, Commissioner of Claims under Treaty with Great Britan; K. L. Upham, Bearer of Dispatches

L Upham, Bearer of Dispatches

Mestrations Case of Drownisa — Supposed Suicide—Robert B. Smith, Esq. Chief Clerk in the Office of the City Inspector, was missing from Wednesday avening mill Saturday afternoon, when he was found drowned in the dock at the foot of Amoset. North liver. He was a young gentleman of estimable qualities, and his mysternous disappearance created a great deal of anxiety Corener O'Dennell vesterday held an inquest upon the body, but no information ould be obtained as to how the young man came in the water. He was last seen alive by those who knew him, at Taylor's assion, at it o'cleck, lon Wednesday hight. His body when found, was cled in the same dress he had on when at the salon. His money and is welry were safe, and no marks of violence could be discovered upon his person, and this seems to satisfy his friends that violence, at the hands of others, had not occasioned his death. Some were of the opinion, that, as a few days previous to his death, he had appeared melancholy in consequence of being disappeared in obtaining the hand of a young lady to whom he had pack his discovers that he bad committed suicide. He was a native of this City, and about 25 years of age. A vertice of death by drowning, under circumstances to them unknown, was remdered by the jury.

Death finds Scaling Received on Rosand the Stales.

DEATH FROM SCALOS RECEIVED ON ROADO THE STEAM.
HEAT NEW WORLD—An inquest was held on Saturday at
the New York Hospital by Coroner Hilton, upon the body
of Underhill C. Fosdick, a native of New York, 39 read
of age, whose death was caused by soalds received July
while on board the steamboat New World, at which his
the flows of the larboard holler collapsed. The one of the flues of the larboard botter collapsed Jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

Accidentative Drowner — An inquest was held yested by by Coroner Gamble, at No. 3 Lewis at, upon the body of a last ten years of age, named John Yenser, who was ecidentally drowned on Wednesday last, while fishing at the cot of Ground at. The body was yesterday found at the cot of Rooseveltest, and taken to the residence of his garents. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered by the Jury.

Aparet for Grand Lancent —A young man named Samuel Gorbam, was resterday arcested by officer Churchill, of the Thirteenth Ward, charged with having, on the Missiant, entered the room of Mr Smon Bloomingdals, with a false key, breaking open the iron safe with a large chisel, and stealing therefrom \$150 in coin and bank note. Ann Bouton, a female residing in the same house, testifed that she saw the accured come out of Mr B's room about the time the robbers was committed. He was taken before Justice Wood, and locked up to await an examination.

the time the robbers was committed. He was taken before Justice Wood, and locked up to await an examination.

Inquest upon the Body of Matthew Wallace. An inquest was held on Saturday, at the N.Y. Hospital, upon the body of Matthew Wallace, a native of Ireland, 57 years of age, who, on the 4th inst, was shot in the eye by a man mened Alex. Patterson, and died on Friday list from the effects of the wound. The following evidence, taken before the Coroner's jury, explains the circumstances under which he was shot:

John Garvey, of No. 225 Eighth at, sworn, says—On the 4th of July, about ten or elevan o'clock in the morning I was siting in front of my house, and saw Alexander Patterson with a musket on his shoulder, about the same time, I saw the deceased coming close behind him, by the fine they got opposite my house, I saw Patterson put his hand towards the trigger of the musket, and it immediately west off, and deceased fell to the ground. I went to Patterson and asid, "you villain, you have shot a man." He said, "yes, I have shot a man." If then took Patterson into castody, and gave him over to the police. The deceased was sent to the hespitel. Subsequently i learned that Patterson was discharged by the magistrates. Patterson appeared to be under the influence of liquer at the time.

Dr. McComb. of the New York Hospital, testified that the deceased came to his death in consequence of the injury caused by the gunshot wound.

The following verdict was rendered:

That deceased came to his death by injuries received from a gunshot wound on the sth day of July, while in the hands of a man called Alexander Patterson, who fired the gun in a carcless and reckless manner.

Upon the rendition of the verdict, the Coroner issued a

gun in a careless and reckless manner. Upon the rendition of the verdict, the Coroner issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused

THE LATE HOMICIDE IN CENTRE-II — Inquest by Coroser Wilhelm.—Patrick McNulty, the young man who was shot on the right of the 10th ult., at the Jenny Lind House, a lager beer shop, located in the basement of No. 48 Centre-it, died on Friday night last, at his place of residence, No. 104 Bayardest, from the effects of the wound. Shortly after the deceased was wounded, he went to the N. Y. Hospital, where he remained for soveral days, and hen finding himself convalencent, he thought process. hen finding himself convalences to thought proper to leave the Hospital, against the advice of the attending physician. He went to his residence, and seen afterwark became worse, and finally died. On Saturday last torons Wilhelm held an inquest upon the body, when the following evidence, in relation to the circumstances of his death,

was adduced:
Edward W. Derby sworn, says.—I am house surgeon at
the New York Hospital: Petrick McNulty, the deceased,
was in the Hospital under my treatment for about four
cays. Dr. Agnew extracted a bullet from the forehead of
deceased before he came under my care. I found a scalp
wound on his forehead, a scalp wound on the top of the
head another wound on the left shoulder, and two or three wounds on the chest, these wounds appeared to have been made by small shot, when the decreased rame underly care he was unpreving, and walking about in the wast he had no symptoms of any internal injury; he was discharged on his own request on the fitth of June I salvised him to

core he was improving and walking about in the wast he had no symptoms of any internal injury; he was discharged on his corn request on the 6th of June I alvised him to stay until his wounds were healed as they were not closed, but he insisted on going out; I was present at the post mostem examination made by Dr. I hi.

Dr. James Hysicp sworn, any all was called to attend the decessed on the the of July, at No. 104 Bayard st. he complained of a severe pain in the head; the pain was general, but increased at times in intensity; I ordered some medicine, and the next day he feet better; the succeeding day he had pains again; I ordered various things; he again tell better on Thirdsely last the pain returned, he was then cupped, which gave retief but he became compasses in the evening, and died on Friday, at about 10 A K; it is my opinion, from the appearance of the post morten examination and the condition of the brain, that dealt was caused by the injury received about four weeks since;

Dr. David Chi, sworn, says—I have make a post morten examination of the body of deceased. I found a mark of the forthead over the noce, and another one on the log of the head in no other external marks were discovered on the head. I then removed the scalp, and found exfortation of the size, each, of the head of a pin, on removing the cranium about a drachim or two of pus escaped from between the dura mater and bone; on examining the brain another successive suppuration of the right hemisphere was found, and the whole substance of said hemisphere was found, and the whole substance of said hemisphere was round, and the whole substance of said hemisphere was found, and the whole substance of said hemisphere was found, and the whole substance of said hemisphere was found, and the whole substance of said hemisphere was found, and the whole substance of said hemisphere was found, and the whole substance of said hemisphere was found, and the whole substance of said hemisphere was found, and the whole substance of said hemisphere was foun

the floor I heard two reports of a pistol, one of the party bringing with him, when he came in, a double barrel party bringin with him, when he came in, a double barrel party which was presented to Henry Watson's head, when I received from the stunning the party had left the salone with the exception of Jimmy Morrison, who was just the gong the pistol which the party brought along belonged to Herman Descher, of No. 100 Centre at.

Catharine Peters, swors, says—I was present on the light of the affray in the Jenny Lind Saloon, when I same and the room one of the men pushed me back, and a shot own a patel was first. I felt the effect of it in the left spo an left leg, it was dark at the time, and therefore do not now what no doubt. Patrick Shire, sworn, says—I keep a bar room at 45

Centre street, up stairs, at about hair past life chock, on Monday merning, the 17th of Jone, a party of young men were in my piace and trok a drink they then wort down stairs to Deschera piace, and I went down man-distally after presenty two of the young men, of whom McNulty, was one, went towards a room, and a man runhed out and ran against the decased, Parick McNulty, McNulty fellows have been to be a promised to the man, who have ran against the decanced, Parrick McNuity: McNuity followed him into the har room and struck the man, who they are not of the passe. Decaher's heather was passing along the front of the har, going towards the lower end, when one of the young men cried out. There is the young man with a pixtol in his pocket. Two or three of them torse him down with the intention of taking the pixtol from him at this time John Decaher came in, went behind the his and tests a pixtol wit and fired at the crowd. In fired two shots after the first fire at the crowd. I then heard McNuity say that be was shot, and another man also exclusive dithat he was shot, this was as the party were leaving the raisent as I was going after the purty. Mr. John Ducher called out to me to be careful, as they (the party) might fire any thing bit I got out.

On the above evidence, the jury rendered the following vertical.

That Patrick McNuity came to his death from the ef-